THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

City Subscribers, who prefer not being called upon weekly for their pay for this paper, may pay in advance for six months or a year at the Desk of the publishing office, and they will have it served promptly and at an early hour.

(T) THOMAS S. HAWKS is the only authorised agent for the Tribune in Buffalo.

THE EVENING TRIBUNE Will be published This Day at 2: o'elock. It will contain, in addition to the matter of the Morning paper,

1. The News received by the Morning Mails; 2. A summary report of the MARKETS, including Stocks, from the day's sales up to 1 o'clock, P. M. 3. The Arrivals at our Hotels for the day.

The Loco-Foco State Convention. We have in the Argus of yesterday the reported proceedings of the Loco-Foco State Convention assembled at Syracuse. The Van Buren division, as was expected, have swept the boards tion : completely, and the Argus exults accordingly over the prostrated friends of Mr.Calhoun. Every county in the State except Rockland was represented. and all the delegations were full except those from Chenango and Greene, which lacked each a single member. The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock on Tuesday in the Methodist church, and was called to order by Howell Gardner, of Saratoga, on whose motion Gen. Samuel B. Hathaway, of Cortland, was appointed President pro tem. On calling over the list of delegates, 125 answered to their names. Mr. Wm. Shaler, of New-York, moved to ballot for officers, and accepted an amendment that the Convention elect a President by ballot, and that the other officers be selected by a committee. After some debate this was carried, by 89 voting in the affirmative: and the ballot for President resulted as follows:-

Ex-Governor Marcy was thus elected, and addressed the Convention briefly. After a short recess, a Committee of eight, one from each Senate District, was appointed to select the remaining officers of the Convention, and by vote of the Convention the following persons were appointed by the Chair a Committee to report resolutions: Messrs. Davis of the 2d, Waterbury of the 1st Houck of the 2d, Gillet of the 4th, Denio of the 5th, Hathaway, Jr. of the 6th, Taylor of the 7th. and Hiram Gardiner of the 8th. After a recess of an hour the organization of

the Convention was completed as follows:

The Convention was completed as follows:

President—WILLIAM L. MARCY, of Albany.

Vice-Presidents—Samuel Waterbury, of N. York; John
Fisher, of Westchester; John P. Beekman, of Columbia;
George D. Ferguson, of Montgomery; Gorge H. Starkweather, of Otsego; Robert Halsey, of T. apkins; Jared
Wilson, of Ontario; Heman J. Redfield, of GenesceSecretaries—Josiah T. Miller, of Seneca; William Coleman, of Washington; John Vanderbilt, of Kings.

The following persons were then reported, by a Committee of one from each Congressional District, as Delegates to the National Convention and concurred in by the Convention : State-Samuel Young and HENRY K. SMITH.

1. C. C. Cambreleng. 2. Coe S. Downing.
2. Charles A. Secor. 4. Niel Gray.

5. Peter Crawford. 6. Benjamin F. Butler. 7. John Hunter. 8. Gouverneur Kemble. 9. John W. Brown. 10. Orrin Gridi. 11. Acthony Van Bergen. 13. Erastus Corning. 14. John Williams, Jr. 15. B. P. Burhans.

17. Thomas B. Mitchell.

25. Horatio Ballard. 26. Robert Halsey. 27. William C. Kelly. 28. Josieh Howelt. 29. Albert Lester. 30. Robert Campbell, Jr. 31. Oliver Lee. 32. John T. Hudson. 33. George Cooley. 34. Sandford E. Church.

18. John Fine. 19. O. Hungerford. 20. John Stryker.

21. John C. Wright.

22. Daniel S. Dickinson. 23. Nathan S. Roberts.

24. Moses D. Burnett

The Convention then adjourned having completed the business for which it was assembled. So much we learn from the Albany Argusand so much only. In its extreme anxiety to have it understood that the most harmonious unanimity pervades the ranks of the 'Great Democratic Party' it omits to say a syllable of the resolutions, and even to mention the fact of their discussion and adoption. But all its allies are not so cautious: and we learn from them, generally, that the resolutions, which were offered by R. D. Davis, of Dutchess co., protested strongly against the District system of selecting Delegates to the Baltimore Convention in May, warmly recommended Mr. Van Buren, as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, were in favor of a 'judicious Tariff!' and approve the stop policy adopted by the Legislature of 1842 and the present administration of our State Government. They were quite long, and very decided in their spirit and language-quite as much so. we understand, as those passed at the Calhoun meeting in the Park on Monday. They were of course adopted, but not without spirited opposition. In his speech supporting them Mr. Davis made no hollow professions of respect for the Calhoun division of the Loco-Focos, but denounced them roundly for a factious preference of their leader

over his, and condemned bitterly the mischievous

attempt of this small clique to force the adoption

of the District system of electing Delegates. This speedily called up Mr. HATHAWAY of Chemung, who repelled with indignation the imputations cast upon himself and his constituents. He denied that there was any thing factious in their preference of Mr. Calhoun, and claimed for them a perfect right to support such men as they thought most capable of carrying out the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Davis replied. repeating his previous denunciations, and Col. Young was obliged to interfere to heal the breach. He attempted to show that, even if the District System were the most equitable mode of electing Delegates, it was not expedient, at this particular crisis, to make so great an innovation upon party usage, and urged that where the people of any District should be cheated of their preference, it might be easily remedied. In fact he said he had high authority for declaring that it was Mr. Van Buren's wish that, if it appear to the Convention that any district in this State prefers Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency, a delegate should be selected for it who would fully represent that pre-

This debate was continued from the commence. ment of the afternoon session, until 6 o'clock in the evening, when the question was taken and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 103 to 19! Thus easily and contemptuously were those who have ventured to express a preference for Mr. Calhoun, driven from the field. Whether they will think it prudent to surrender at discretion and make no farther effort in behalf of their principles and their candidates, remains to be seen Mr. TAYLOR, of this city, read a protest against the action of the Convention in rejecting the District System, in behalf of himself and his colleagues, and by a vote of 65 in favor of such a course, the protest was entered on the journal of the Convention. The appeal is now to the unterrified Democracy!

First Gun from Vermont.

The Election in Vermont took place on Tuesday. All the returns we have received are contained in the following letter from a correspon-

RUTLAND, Sept. 5. "I hasten to give you the first news from the Green Mountain State. The following are all the returns that have reached me up to the closing of

the mails this afternoon :-Towns. Mattocks, W. Kellogg, L. Paine, W. Smilie L. Clarendon 167 83 192 119 Rutland 328 80 282 92 1843.

In Rutland, Williams, the Abolition candidate, received 47 votes-last year 68. Foote, Whig, received 343 votes for Congress and his three opponents 107. In Rutland and Clarendon, Whig Representatives have been elected as heretofore, and in Mendon we have a Whig gain of one member. If the rest of the State has done as well

as this section, Mattocks has a majority of 2500." P. S .- A slip from the office of the State Banner at Bennington gives us the following in addi-

100000	GOVERNOR.		Congress.	
	Mattocks.	Kellogg.	Foote, W.	. Harrington I.
Bennington.				332
Pownal			141	194
Woodford	53	41	45	38
There is	a Whier	rain o	f a Repr	esentative in

Pownal. Four Whigs in addition to those above have been elected, one Loco, one Abolitionist and in five towns (four Whig and one Loco last year,) there is no choice. In Bennington, Woodford, Shaftesbury and Pownal there is an aggregate Whig gain of 37.

PENNSYLVANIA .- The Loco Foco State Convention in Harrisburgh on the 5th inst. nominated for Canal Commissioners to be elected by the People for the first time under the new law, the folowing ticket : JAMES CLARK, of Indiana ; JESSE MILLER, of Perry; WILLIAM B. FORSTER, of Allegheny. Charles Brown of Philadelphia was elected President of the Convention.

The Loco-Focos of the XIVth or Dauphin District have nominated Dr. Umberger of Lebanon Co. for Congress.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES .- The Journal of Commerce has received papers from Buenos Ayres by way of Baltimore to the 1st of July .-The war between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video was still continued, but with little fighting. A bulletin, generally discredited however, announ- vier's, a few rods from the Vanda. He was taken sick of ced a victory achieved on the 20th of June by President Rivera over the Buenos Arean division of Col. Flores. The report that the insurgent chieftains Canavarro and Nieto in the Province of Rio Grande, Brazil, had been defeated by the Middagh's, who also slept in the store, sickened on the 20th Imperial troops under the Baron de Caxias, is confirmed, and the British Packet says that the insurgents had a great number of men taken pris- Crum, Mr. Brealiss' foreman at E. Hadler's shop, a little oners, and lost upward of 1,000 horses, all their artillery, baggage, &c.

The Packet contains an account of a difficulty at Monte Video between Mr. Garibaldi and the Brazilian Charge d'Affairs which threatens serious consequences. It seems that Senor Regis, the Brazilian Charge, wrote to the Minister Vasquez, complaining that Garabaldi, with a party of Italians, had forcibly robbed a Brazilian subject, and demanded reparation. Garibaldi upon this challenged Regis, who replied that the difference in their positions would forbid all thought of fighting-he being the Representative of the Brazilian Government, while Garibaldi could only be deemed a pirate abandoned by his own Government. Garibaldi attempted to draw a sword from his Legis then demanded of the Riverista Government the imprisonment and banishment of Garibaldi. He was presently ground matter, the last having severe hemorrhage. which Garibaldi had undergone, the offence could only be regarded as a personal one against Senor Regis, on account of an alleged injury inflicted by the terms of a note, and by no means intended against the Representative of Brazil; steamer to Rio Janeiro with communications for his Government, the result of which is anxiously awaited. Meanwhile, Senor Regis remains on board the Brazilian squadon, which is formed in line outside of the harbor.

FROM CAMPEACHY.—Campeachy dates to the 17th ult. have been received at New-Orleans .-The schooner Washington, which brought them. reports that the Mexican steamer Guadaloupe touched at both Sisal and Campeachy and made demands on the authorities for the surrender of certain men. Their demands were refused. Dif.

measure. The crop was likely to be considerable. A steamboat had arrived at Sisal from Vera Cruz, having on board the Secretary of the Commissioners who were sent to Mexico. Santa Ana has made some difficulty with them, quires that he shall place a certain number of troops in La- Their sickness originated in the Vanda. guna, and that Yucatan shall abolish her Congress. These are the two principal points for which they have been fightthought that the Commission to Mexico will result in

THE MARYLAND ROBBERY .- We published yesterday the account of the robbery of a Mr. Ing of \$15,000 at Frederick City, Md. We learn from the Baltimore Patriot that the amount stolen was \$22,100, and Ing himself was the robber. He with \$8,300 by the Merchants' Bank, \$5,700 by the house of Messrs. Johnston & Lee, \$3,100 by the Mechanics' Bank, all of Baltimore-havwas himself the owner. He arrived at Frederick at about on Monday evening, and the next day wrote to his employers in Baltimore an account of the robbery. His story we men who went on to investigate the matter. An officer of he Merchants' Bank accompanied Mr. Ing to Baltimore, where a long interview was had with the gentlemen whose money was lost. Ing answered the questions asked in a confused and unsatisfactory manner; and at a second interview he acknowledged that he knew where the money was. and assured them that he could restore it to the owners. He accordingly went with them to a house where Inc on Mouday had left a bundle for safe keeping. It was produced, examined, and found to contain all the money lost, with the scals upon the parcels still unbroken. In the hurry of the moment Ing slipped out and had not been taken at our last edvices. It is supposed he is on his way to Texas.

The President and a majority of the heads of Departments have been absent from this city for several days, and it is found that the Government works as well without them as it does with them-perhaps better. The finishing tests of the strength of our Government, it seems, have been reserved for this Administration. We never doubted its strength after we saw that it could seem to think that it cannot get along without them; and this last experiment, we hope, will convince all such that they are wrong. [Globe.

Hon. David HENSHAW, Secretary of the Navy, arrived in this city on Wednesday evening and took lodgings at the City Hotel.

Wednesday and took lodgings at the Astor House. tant city. Its position is good.

The same with the second the second

The Fever at Rondout.

After the certificates of the medical gentlemen which we published vesterday, it may seem superfluous to say any thing more concerning the disease at Rondout. But in justice to the intelligent clergyman, whose note we published a day or two since, and as giving a clearer statement than we have elsewhere seen of the prevalence of the disease, we publish the following letter from the same source. It will be seen that the writer coincides with others in declaring that the disease has now disappeared:

Rondout, Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 1843. To the Editor of the Tribune ;

My hasty note, which appeared in your Tuesday's paper, would be well for some physcians, experienced in Yellow Fever, to visit Rondout, as many intelligent persons living there thought that it had been brought among them by the ted to make a wholly wrong impression, I ask the privilege of a small space to give as accurate an account as I have been

I. THE FACTS .- The Vanda arrived at Rondout on Monday, the 14th. That evening her Captain was taken sick, and was pronounced ill of typhus fever by one doctor, and of billions fever by another. The mate was taken sick on the same day with much the same symptoms, though slighter .-George Wells, a passenger, sickened a few days after with up with the Vanda, went down the river again, and returned the steamboat, fell sick, took her down the river, and died at Quarantine. By affidavit of George Wells, it appears that the first mate died at St. Martin's, Guadaloupe, of tywere left more or less sick at Quarantine. Mr. Fields, the supercargo, by his own account, was severely ill also at Guadaloupe of fever, and returned home in another vessel. The Vanda was moored at the dock opposite Davis's store having open upon her deck a quantity of pineapples in a decaying condition, which were sold for very small sums or given away, the attraction of which drew many persons on board the vessel. The Vanda's cargo of salt was discharged

in a part of the building where the Messrs. Davis have their store, who received upon their floor, and sold or gave away a large number of the pineapples. Lovell, an Irishman wh worked in unloading the sait, was taken sick on Monday, the 21st, and died after vomiting copiously a coffee-ground matter. Joseph Davis and Calvin Davis, the keepers of the store where the salt and pineapples were discharged, fell sick, one on the 20th, the other on the 25th, and recovered. E. R. Bevier's store is next Messrs. Davis's. The bowsprit of the Vanda was in front of it. Richard Keaten, his clerk, who slept in the store, was taken sick on the 27th, and died after vomiting, though not largely, coffee-ground matter Abel Eaton, another clerk of Mr. Bevier's, who also slert in the store, and was frequently on board of the Vanda, sickened, and after very severe illness and a narrow escape, in now recovering. William C. Moore's store is next Mr. B. the 19th, and recovered. J. A. Middagh's store is is next bu one to Moore's. Hiram O. Jessup, his clerk, who slept i the store, about two hundred feet from the Vanda, was token sick on the 19th, and died, as his nurse declared, of the black vomit. Marvin J. Merchant, a second clerk of Mr and recovered. George Canfield, the third clerk of Mr. Middagh's, who also slept in the store, was taken sick, and died September 4th, having severe hemorrhage. Isaac B. back from Moore's store; George Lore, who lived over Messrs. Abbey's shop on the strand, close by; Mr. Colville whose store is nearly opposite Mr. Hudler's; Mr. Mark, painter, who sleeps back of Bevier's store, had also the sick ness and recovered. William Harris died on the same day with Jessup, August 25. He had been in Rondout a fort night, out of work, and lounging on the dock, though he said he never entered the vessel. He vomited very freely black and offensive matter. These facts were told to me by the people in whose house he boarded and died. It is strongly asserted that two canal boys who had been on board the Vanda, and had esten pineapples, died at Ellenville about the

To sum up the facts then: Eight cases of sickness undeniably occurred among those who were either hands, officers or passengers on board the Vanda. Fifteen persons, with apparently the same disease, at Rondout, of whom fivecane to revenge the insult, but was put out of doors. School viz. Lavell, Keates, Jessup, Harris and Campfield-died, the first four of them having vomited a black or coffeeauswered that from what appeared from the interrogatories to these five deaths at Rondout that of Mr. Bailey at the Quarantine and the two at Ellenville, we have eight deaths of those who had this sickness.

II. INFERENCES .- Allow me to draw from these facts one or two inferences. There seem to be but three probable out, that, notwithstanding, the aggressor had been placed | causes for this sickness-1. General insalubrity of Rondout; under arrest. On the receipt of this note, which aggravates | 2. Some local source of this disease; 3. The Vanda. A still more the insult, the Charge d'Affaires despatched a word on each: Rondout is, with the exception of diseases among children, a very healthful town, as much so as any one on the River. One of its oldest inhabitants told me that in eighteen years he had known no prevalence of bilious fever here except that in 1829 there were some cases of fever and ague. With the exception of Influenza, I am credibly in formed, the town was healthy until Aug. 14, when the Van. da arrived. And it may confidently be said that epidemics are not so partial as to select young, strong men living upor an open wharf, and leave unvisited the densely peopled crowded, dirty parts of a town. Epidemics are diffusive. But the neighborhood has no sickness terminating fatally like this; and in Rondout the cases have all been in one spot

Some local cause, then, must be assigned. 2. What local cause for this sickness is there? In a space ficulty was apprehended, but nothing definite is of some 200 feet in diameter, or 300 at the outside, occurre stated. The general results of the Election in some dozen and more cases, including Harris, who was upon Yucatan are not yet known. A decree of the Government the docks and had the worst symptom, viz. black vomit.has authorized a monopoly of corn, by fixing the price of Has disease prevailed there before? No. These young that article. The Independente of the 4th approves of this clerks and others have always slept in these stores with im punity till Aug. 14. Something has been said about an of-fensive pile of cides. 1 believe that hides are always found wherever yellow fevers appear!! It is to be remarked in re lation to those referred to that they had been in the dock which obliges the Secretary to return for farther instruc- from May, and that they were mostly removed, if not entire tions from the Congress, who are convoked for the 20th. Iv. before the Vanda's arrival. But what had the Captain, The two Commissioners are left in Mexico. Santa Ana re- Mate, Passenger and Pilot to do with Indes at Rondout?-

3. As regards now this vessel, when we consider that eight persons on board were more or less sick, two of whom died. ing. There are sundry other points in discussion. It is and that every one who was sick and died at Rondout was either upon or near this vessel, and that frequently in all probability; and finally, that her appearance and that of the sickness were cotemporaneous, it must be granted that there is strong reason to suspect her as the cause of this fever, b it what it may. At all events it will not be over prudent in future to keep at Quarantine vessels whose arrival may be accompanied by such wonderful coincidences of bilious remittents and influenzas!

With the exception of Mr. Jesup's brother, no case had led was a broker in Baltimore, and was entrusted to the supposition that this disease has been propagated by contagion from the sick persons. I believe there are no new cases, unless that of Dr. S. who is exhausted by fatigue, &c be one. Does not this rapid wearing out of the diseascomplete the chain of argument linking it with the Vanda me besides, in the same package, \$5,000 of which he said he If I may hazard a conjecture, it is that this sickness has gone; and that there is now no cause for alarm in relation to Rondout. I shall be greatly surprised as well as grieved in any more cases of this fever appear. It is a most beauti published yesterday. But it seems that he returned to Bal- ful and healthful residence; and I love it too well t timore, and on his way met at Ellicott's Mills some gentle-Yours, respectfully,

The St. Johns New Brunswicker of the 2d contains an article which may make it more evident to our provincial neighbors than it has hith erto been, that repudiation is not wholly confined to the United States. It seems that John R. Partelow, Esq., the late City Chamberlain, has proved a defaulter to the Corporation to the amount of at least \$54,000, and it is believed to a much greater amount! The committee appointed to investigate the matter have reported that deficiencies to that amount have already been officially discovered, and as yet but a small portion of the accounts have been examined. In 1842. a Committee of Aldermen, in adjusting accounts reported that the Corporation owed Partelow \$40, 600, and he accordingly received bonds to that amount. The Board, however, have resolved get alone with such heads; but some persons that they will not pay these bonds, and have notified his sureties that they will be held responsible for his deficiencies.

Madison, Ia .- The Daily News, published at Madison, Ia , states that during the last six months, forty brick buildings have been completed, and eight or ten u are under way. This would add about three hundred to the MICHOLAS BIDDLE arrived in this city on population. At this rate Madison will soon be an impor

TRIAL OF ANTOINE GIESLER FOR THE MURDER OF ALEXANDER SMITH AND HIS WIFE.

The trial of Antoine Giesler, a German, for the atrocious murder of the whole family of a Mr. Smith, is proceeding at Riverhead, L. I. and as it is of considerable importance and possesses deep interest, at least to many of our readers, we publish the following full summary of the proceedings embodied in the letter of our corres-Correspondence of The Tribune.

The case of Miller vs. Griswold was brought to a premature termination yesterday by the Judge ordering the Plaintiff to be nonsuited. His more carefully expressed. I merely wished you to say, that Honor Judge Ruggles then took a recess until after dinner, and on the re-assembling of the Court and Jurors, the prisoner, Antoine Giesler, who is charged with the murder of the Smith nection with several unfounded rumors, which are calculasame appearance of composure, and almost placid indifference, which I noticed as his chief characteristic when I saw him first in the jail. There appeared to be a strong feeling against him on the minds of most of the Jurors, particularly on those summoned from the vicinity of the murder, many of whom did not hesitate to inform the Counsel apparently the same disease. These all recovered after se- that they believed the man guilty. Of course, vere treatment. Bailey, the North River pilot, who came all the Jurors from that part of the County were challenged, either for cause or peremptorily. The Jurors selected were chiefly from this town or from the South side of the Island. During the phus fever, as it was said; that a seaman and the steward selection of the Jurors who were to decide on his fate, the prisoner manifested no emotion, but regarded each man as he came up to the stand with a look of calmness and penetration which might be presumed to be inconsistent with the

> The case was then opened by Mr. Sherry, District Attorney, who minutely went over each fact and circumstance which he expected to prove. The Counsel for the prisoner are Messrs. Joa-

guilt of murder on his head.

chisim of your City, Mr. Griffen of Riverhead, and Mr. Buffett of Huntington. The following was then adduced on the part

of the prosecution :-George Weeks, examined .- On the 13th of Nov. ved at Oldfield, in this county, about a quarter of a mile iom the house of Alexander Smith; saw the deceased juefore dark on the Saturday previous; the family consiste f Mr. and Mrs. Smith, the prisoner and the servant girl he girl went home to see her mother on the Saturday morn ug; the old people were left alone when I left, as the pris er went home with me, to get an onion for Mrs. Smith; orked with the prisoner, but could not understand what h aid; at the time I speak of, the prisoner had been ther about 13 days; he appeared to be well satisfied with hi place, and the old people treated him kindly; I went again o their house about five minutes after sunrise on Monday naving previously been to the lot and drove the horses up; on heard the dog bark, he was shut up in the shop, as had got his nose through a hole he had gnawed in the door This dog was usually kept in the room with the old mar which was in the southeast corner of the house; Mr. Smith slept alone but always had the dog with him; it was a large eavy dog but I dont know of what breed; when I looke owards the house I saw the east window was broken out and I saw the old man had not been in bed; the whole sash was broken out; I did not see any mark on the cellar door; at he front stoop, or by the side of it, I saw a powder canister; stept off the door stoop and saw the old woman lying on he floor, so I took the powder canister and started and ran; on the way I dropt the powder canister and ran home and told my wife; I next went and told Mr. Sellick; we went back to the house together and on the way took back the canister to the house and waited until some other ersons came. After that we went into the house and saw that both Mr. and Mrs. Smith had been murdered, and that the old man was pretty nearly burnt up. His head lay just pefore the hearth; his lower extremities up to the waist were all burnt up. The old man was in the habit of sitting at night with one foot on the crane and the other on the notch of the crane, and he was very drowsy at that time. He was old lady lay between the body of the old man and the window. Blood was on the floor in two places beside the place where she lay. The bodies lay in the same position when the

former came. In the room where the old man usually slept we found the hammer; it lay on a chest in the room, but was usually kept in the back shop, where the dog was found. (The hammer was here produced and identified. It is a avy hammer, with a short handle, such as is used by black

smiths and stone masons.] The bed in the old man's room did not appear to have been slept in, but a desk which stood there had been broke.

The prisoner's room was up stairs, but I do not remember if his bed had been slept in. We found there a stock, a pair of socks, and a tobacco-hox; also, a book of some kind .--Those articles belonged to the prisoner. I did not see him again until I saw him at Hentington.

Cross-examined .- Went up in the prisoner's room to see if any one was in the house. The book found up stairs was a Dutch tract; the tobacco-box had once belonged to me and I swapped with him for his about five or six days before. I don't know to whom the powder canister belonged; I never saw it in Smith's house. I never saw the prisoner have any money; he was very poor when he came to Mr. Smith's. used to visit Mr. Smith on a Sunday, but did not go the day the murder was committed. I have seen his family vis ting him of a Sunday; they generally used to come. I do ot know if any watch and deeds, or pasts of papers, were ound near Mr. Smith's body.

[A d-position made by the witness before the Justice was see shown to him and admitted to be his.]

Cross-examined-Have never stated that the shirt, tobac o bex, &c. were found in Giesler's room some days after the murder; have not stated that I did not see the powder

Joseph H. Ray, M. D., examined-I saw tha leceased on the Monday morning after the murder between S and 9 o'clock; the Coroner came soon after I arrived; the body of the old gentleman was lying on the hearth, his face upwards and the extremities burnt; we could discover a very aint outline of the lower part of the body, which was burnt quite up to the chest, so that we could not recognize the parts; the head had three wounds on it, and two of them were through the cartilage of the right ear.

The witness here stated that he had a plaster cast of the head which would give a clear idea of the wounds, if the Court would permit him to produce it. Judge Ruggles said hat unless it was made a point in the case he thought the witness could describe it. Examination resumed .- There were other wounds at the

back, one of which had driven the hair into the head and wounded the brain; it was a rough incision blended with a bruise; should think it was done by a blunt edged instrument: there was another wound on the top of the head of about an nch and a half in length; the wounds could not have been inflicted by the old man's falling with his head on the hearth with his head entrainmeled; it appeared to me that he was sitting on his chair when he received the blow: I think his feet were in the crane when he fell over and that drew his body into the fire; the wound on the farther part of the head would account for the death of the man instaneously; he apseared to have died directly after he received that blow; Mrs. Smith lag on the opposite side of the fire place, her head restng on the arm; there were six wounds on her head.

Cousel for defence here asked the District Attorney if he as trying the other indictments? to which the learned geneman replied no-but that he wanted to show that both nurders were committed by the same person.] Examination resumed-It was my impression that the

ounds on both the bodies were inflicted with the same in trument, and either of the wounds Mrs. Smith received ould have occasioned her death; saw no wounds about the arms of Mrs. Smith, but found that one eye had been banlaged; as she had evidently been laboring under a severe inammation of the eye. Her knee was bruised, and there was large spot of blood toward the centre of the floor, which ad proceeded from her body. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Smith ould have stood up after the first blow, and I think any of ne blows might have been inflicted with a hammer like the which has been produced in Court. Cross-examined .- When I arrived at the house I found

rite a number of persons outside, but I was the only one ho entered the room. Sheriff Brush told me it was the wish of the Coroner. I saw the canister of powder first when the Coroner's Jury was empaneled. Three was a pockt-book found in the breast pocket of Mr. Smith's coat. A pair of tongs and a small bench were stained with blood-My impression is that the bench was found on the side of the use near the front window. I made particular observation about the bed-room, but could find nothing rifled. There was only a piece of glass on the inside of the room, but sev cal pieces of glass lay on the outside. The frame of the window was not broken, but none of the cross-bars of the sash were left. That sash might have been pushed.

Darling P. Whitney, M. D. Coroner for the County, examined .- I was present at the examination of the body of Mr. Smith by the last witness; saw the hammer now produced, and it had blood and some grey hairs on it at that time. I fully concur with Dr. Ray in his description of the wounds on the body of the old man. Saw the cellar door and did not examine it particularly; saw three scratches on it, which appeared to be made by the heel of a boot or shoe. t was a double cellar door, and have never seen it since. At this point of the case the Court rose and adjourned.

ut permitted the Jurors to separate into three divisions, under the charge of three officers.]

P. S. After the Court had adjourned for the night, a communication was made to the prisoner's counsel, which, if it can be substantiated, RIVERHEAD, L. I. Sept. 7, 1843.

> time, and discharged by Justice Stevens. L. A COLORED WOMAN SHOT .- Yesterday mornwent to a house, No. 345 Madison-street in the There seems to be very little probability that the rear, near Walnut, in which were Gerard Benson, Jury will hesitate to acquit him fully. Phillis Benson, Lydia Williams, Jennete Amison, Ellen Voorhees, and William Van Dyke, all colored, for the purpose as he said, of obtaining some clothes that Phillis had washed for him. There he remained some considerable time, "sky-larkmg" as it is called, when, for some cause not known, he seized a gun loaded with shot that stood in the corner, onging to Benson, and presenting it at Lydia Williams said, d—n you I'll shoot you." This was supposed to be in port as he replaced the gun in the corner. He soon after, owever, again seized the gun and presenting it at Lydia Williams fired it, discharging the whole load in the right emple, which passing through the head came out at the left ye, lodging in the door. She instantly fell mortally woundd, but Livingston did not attempt to escape. Dr. Charles Marsh was sent for but could do nothing for her, although he was then able to speak, and to say that Livingston shot er; she soon after, however, lost her speech and at four o'clock life appeared to be rapidly ebbing away. The Coroner's deputy being sent for by persons who were watching, arrestd Livingston the perpetrator of the injury, and all the other nmates, and lodged them in prison; the first as the criminal

Washington Monument Association.

The Trustees of the Washington Monument Association for this city have published the folowing Address to the citizens with reference to heir intended action concerning the proposed Monument to the memory of Washington :-

and the others as witnesses against him. The parties are all

of the lowest character. Dr. Archer, the Coroner, also called

o seet he wounded woman but deemed her recovery impos-

At the last session of our State Legislature an act of Inrporation under the above title was passed, and the undergred appointed Trustees for the first year. The preparato-steps toward an organization have been taken by the selec-on of John Trumbull, President; Robert H. Morris, Vice resident; Moses H. Grinnell, Treasurer; and Nicholas Dean, Secretary
A monument in this city to the memory of George Wash-

ngton, has been too long neglected. The Trustees do not appose any work that they, or the united world could erect, suppose any work that they, of the admit word would increase the measure of his renown, or that any eulogy can be written adding lustre to a name, the mention of which is to American ears, the very embodiment of all the virtues, and to the farthest confines of civilization, awakenng sentiments, not of admiration only, but of reverence;— out they hope to be able to wipe away the stain of ingratiide, already fastened upon us. More than forty years have elapsed since Washington died

-two entire generations of men have passed away, and the ommercial metropolis of a country, which he so signally oided to place among the Nations of the Earth-a metropo-is containing more than three hundred thousand souls—the entre of all the wealth of a vast territory-the point to which all traveling, on business or pleasure, naturally tends, and which by foreigners is the first visited, and last seen as not raised a stone, or inscribed a marble, to the memory

of the "Father of his Country."

The time has now arrived when the attempt will not only The time has now and the object, but perseveringly, and we rust successfully pursued. It is believed that all the finds secessary can be raised by voluntary contribution, and should hose furnished by our own citizens prove insufficient, the Frustees have great confidence that an appeal made to the tate, or to the entire Union, would be liberally asswered. It may be objected that the present is an unfortunate p riod in which to attempt another work, depending solely for success upon the free will offering of the people; that business is depressed, industry unemployed and enterprise aralyzed. But are not the abundance of capital, the unprecedented cheapness of labor, and materials, and the beneficial employment it will afford to the domestic industry of the country, in its various occupations and useful pursuits?

The Trustees hope that no reasonable doubt can be enter-tained of the faithful appropriation of all moneys coming to their hands. Their own services are wholly gratuitous, and they will be careful so to limit all their preliminary expen-ses that, in the possible event of failure, the money received om the donors can be wholly, or with a very small deduc

ion only, returned to them.

In a brief period proper persons will be selected to ask the id of our citizens. These persons will be furnished with aid of our citizens. These persons will be furnished with conclusive proof of their several appointments—will be and every possible most rigid accountability check devised to assure the honest and faithful discharge of heir duties.

The Board will from time to time communicate to the public all needful information of the progress made in this

grateful work. John Trumbull Stephen Allen, Moses H. Grinnell, Nicholas Dean Don Alonzo Cushman, Robert H. Morris. Edward D. West. William W. Fox, Charles W. Sandford, Peter Cooper, John W. Francis, Henry T. Kiersted, New-York, September 5, 1843.

CANAL TOLLS AND TONNAGE .- Account of Tolls received on all the Canals of this State, and of the ckages at Alexander's lock, 3 miles west of Schenectady, to 1st Sept. viz :

Tolls. 1839.....\$912,322 1840.....913,730 1841.....1,135,130 14.942 1842.....914,907 1843.....1,127,552 12.143 12,726 FLOUR AND WHEAT, -Account of Flour and Wheat ar-

4th week in August. Floor, bbls. Wheat, bu. Flour, bbls. Wheat, bu 3. . . . 70,817 42,350 926,882 310,137 Reducing the wheat to flour, allowing 4½ bushels to each barrel, we have the enormous aggregate, to the first of September, of 995,801 bbls, arriving at tide water.

It will be perceived that the tolls of '43, to the first inst.

ived at tide water during

are only \$7,578 less than the great tolls of '11, while the number of lockages at Alexandar's lock have fallen off no less than 4,246. This clearly indicates that the cargoes are more valuable than heretofore. The products of the field are taking the place of the products of the forest. [Argus. FIRESIDE RECOLLECTIONS AND THE YOUNG

Sculptor.-Winchester at 30 Ann-street, has just

published under this title two works by Mrs. Et. Lis, whose writings have obtained so wide a circulation in this country as well as in England. We have not read either of them but hazard little in saying that they will amply reward a careful pe-LYCEUM VILLAGES .- We have already correct-

ed the error noticed in the following extract from a letter just received from Rev. H. O. Sheldon, the present agent of the first Lyceum village in Ohio; the paragraph, however, contains definite information as to the state of the institution, which may be of service :-

"The article which I observe is going the newspaper rounds, o the effect that ' the original stockholders receive four teen per cent interest on their stock, with a prospect of its soon sing to double that value,' conveys a wrong impression -The original price of shares was \$25. But few, however, were sold by Mr. Holbrook before he raised the price to \$50. There is an annual dividend of \$3,50 to each share, or seven per cent upon the present price. The profits belong to the empany-although they may greatly increase, there is no alculation to increase the dividend at present, but the proits above that dividend to stockholders are to be applied in recting buildings and making improvements."

William Pierce, Esq. has been removed from the Post Office at Andover, Mass. and Samuel Phillips appointed in his place. Reason-the former helped elec-John Tyler and Phillips did n't.

IT The Poem entitled "Erin's Light Retored," which we published yesterday, was written by William Wallace.

Suicipe.-An Irishman committed suicide or Sunday night, in a house on Cerre, between Sixth and Sev-enth streets. He placed a gun to his forehead and discharged with his toes. His wife was sleeping in the next apartment, but heard nothing of the disaster until morning.
[St. Louis Republican.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

NEWS FROM THE YOUNG FORGER .- We learn by a letter from New York, just as we go to press, that one of the \$1000 notes paid to young Saunders, (the person who forged the names Austen, Wilmerding & Co.,) was received in Wall street this morning from Albany. It seems very clear, therefore, that he went north, and he had time to cross over the Great Western Rail. road, and reach the Britannia steamer at Boston. for England. Newark Adv.

TP The trial of Carter for the murder of a fam. ily in New Jersey is still progressing. The wit. nesses examined for the defence on Wednesday. will go to prove his innocence, and to fix the crime on a pedlar who was known to have been testified generally that previous to the murder Car. at the house of Mr. Smith about the time the ter had in his possession the New Hope bills which murder is supposed to have been committed. I he was supposed to have taken after the murder. that the shoes of his horse, which are identified think that man was arrested in New York at the as having made the tracks near the scene, have been reset since that time, and that on hearing of the transaction he manifested the same surprise ng a colored man named James R. Livingston, and behaved in the same manner as the others.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The New-York Tribune. PHILADSLPHIA, September 7-P. M. STICK TO RECULAR NOMINATIONS!"-The Loca Focos, at least a large portion of them, are determined to oppose the regularly nominated candidate for Congress in the st District, Thomas McCully; and are actively engaged in adopting measures which must prove disastrous to him.—
A meeting for this purpose will be held to-night in the 3d
Ward, Southwark. The rallying cry of the party—" Stick to regular nominations"-will avail them but little in October next.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS .- The Loco-Foco Convention assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday, and nominated James Clarke, Jesse Miller and Wm. B. Foster as their caudidates for the office of Canal Commissioners. Charles "Tinder Box" Brown, of Philadelphia, presided. DISGRACEFUL -Two notorious characters, Walter Peters

nd Robert Can, had a regular pisched battle in the rear of Moyamensing Prison, on Wednesday, which was attended by a large number of persons who seemed to take great interest in the murderous airray. In the third round Peters had one of his ribs broken. Eleven rounds were fought altogether, and both wretches appeared seriously injured. Peters is the man who was stabbed about a fortnight since in Sixth reet by an ex-Sheriff 's officer. In Town .- Among the arrivals at the Merchants' Hotel

yesterday, was that of the Hon. Secretary of War, James Madison Porter. Upon what mission, and whither bound, it present, I did not ascertain. SHIP JAMES CROPPER .- I learn from the Exchange Books,

that Mr. Kasson, with his diving-bell, on board the schooner Rival, Captain Mecker, finally succeeded in sweeping and buoying the ship James Cropper on Monday last. This ship was lost about time years ago, and lies to about ten fathous water on a ledge in the chops of the Capes. There is hitle doubt of the entire success of these enterprising men, to far as the above ship is concerned, but fears are entertained that they will not be as successful in finding the sloop of war De

No Launch.-The launch of the steamer Princeton did not take place this afternoon, as was previously intended, in consequence of the heavy rain and unpleasant condition of the streets, &c. A said disappointment to a reamboat owners, omnibus drivers, and hundreds of others who had calculated upon the dollars and cents that were to flow into their

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The proprietor of the New-England House, Dock-street, named Joseph Pop., made an unsuccessful attempt upon his life an evening or two since by

The Fireness were used, and more than one than one ming. The usual weapons were used, and more than one person will remember the occasion in consequence of inju-ries received. The Commissioners of Spring Garden have resolved to withold the annual appropriations from the Fairmount Engine and Good Will Hose Companies for their recent shameful disturbances of the public peace, and consure them for admitting minors to membership and allowing members to remain in their houses at night. The fact is, one half of our engine and hose nouses are converted into complete loafing places, all night, by gangs of worthless and rowdy characters.

A Rowdy .- John Somerville, another of the gang who Committed a violent and unprovoked outrage upon young Burgoyne a few evenings since in Chesaut street, has been arrested and held to bail in \$1000 to answer at the Court of

Sessions.
THE WEATHER, &c .- Since yesterday, the weather has been stormy and disagreeable, suspending, in a great measure, all out-door business. The rain has been falling all last right and this merning, until the earth has become completey saturated. The commercial transactions during the week have not been large, although the marine arrivals and clear ances were quite numerous. Our merchants, along Market, Front, and the other business streets, have a steady demand for goods, and are busily engaged in discharging orders previously received. They, at least, have great cause for re-

STOCKS .- Upward of 1100 shares Reading Railroad were sold yesterday at \$18 per share. Pennsylvania Fives are up o 56, and Sixes to 61. Girard Bank is selling at \$6 per

LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO .- By the arrival of the brig Maria, Captain Stetson, at this port from Port an Prince, we have later advices from St. Domingo. Captain Stetson states that by the last accounts from Aux Cayes, the insurgents had marched into the town and thrown down their arms. No arrests had forlowed, but it was thought that Gen. Ravera would severely punish the leaders of the

insurgent party.

This surrender immediately followed the arrival of Rivers from the north, with a large body of troops. It was reported at Port-au-Prince, that Rivera had expressed himself most violently towards the Provisional Government, abusing them for their bad management and folly, stating plainly that be had taken up arms for the good of the country, and that his plans were not to be defeated by their weakness. This was thought a declaration that he fully intended to be made Pre-

CASE OF CAPTAIN THOMAS .- The Portland Advertiser gives the following particulars of the case of Capt. Thomas, of the brig Zebra, of North Yarmouth, at Gonaives, Hayti, already referred

to in our paper :
"The captain of an English vessel had made several attempts to entice away his crew, and had come along side of the Zebra in his boat on two or three evenings to take them off, the crew consenting. On Monday evening, when he had come along side again for this purpose, Capt. Thomas advised him not to prosecute his attempt, but to go from his vessel; but the English captain still persisted, encoursed by the Zebra crew. Cast. Thomas had not contained a Hart by the Zebra's crew. Capt. Thomas had employed a Haytien to assist him in preserving his men, and had placed a loaded musket within his reach. Capt. Thomas and the Haytien both warned him, that if he did not go away be would be fired at. But while the English captain was within a few fathoms of the Zebra, he exclaimed that if he was fired at he would return the fire, at the same time raised something in his hand, which probably the Haytien supposed to be a musket; on seeing this, he fired and so wounded the English captain, that he died soon after. Capt. T. and his mate were examined the next morning by the Haysien magistrates, and committed to prison, there to await the decision of the authorities of Port au Prince. Capt. Thomas had written to Mr. Usher, (the American consul at Portas Prince,) to come immediately over to his assistance, which he wrote him he would do, if after he had learned the decision at Port au Prince, his presence should still be needed.

No faither information had been received on the subject when Capt. S. stilled.

FATAL AFFRAY .- Yesterday afternoon as Geo. Moon and Jerman.—It esterday aftermion as Geo-sail hoat, from a fishing excursion down the bay, a schooner passed them, when a jest from the small hoat produced a re-ply from the hands of the schooner, which led to a mutually ply from the hands of the sen oner, which led to a mutual, i sulting and angry altercation. Both parties finally landed petty near together, at the "iron ore wharf," near Spring the sent together, at the "iron ore wharf," near Spring together, at the "iron ore wharf," near Spring together, at the sent together, at the sent together, at the sent together, and the sent together to Fardens, when the quarrel seems to have been rene Moon and Hopkins being on board the schooler -words led to blows, and Hopkins at length missing his companion, sought and found him stretched senseless on the floor of the abin. He died soon afterwards. Hopkins saw no blow ruck, but Moon's head on examination presented the mark of a terrible blow upon the crown. The body was brought into town last evening, and an inquest was held, upon which the jury returned a verdier of "death from some cause makenowe." No arrests had been made, the schooner having left the wharf as soon as the body had been removed from on

TRAGICAL AFFAIR .- The following is from the Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot dated at 1 MALAGA, July 23, 1843.

I learn that a tragical event occurred on board the U. S.

ship Preble. Some words of an angry nature had frequently passed between two scamen. Michael Callegen and Thomas Smith, which were the stance, Michael Calligen and Thomas Smith, which were to the drive morning. The language of Calligan was of such a nature that Smith struck him; where upon the former in mediately drew his kaile and stabbed the latter to the heart with one blow, and gave a second in the stomach, which caused his death in the few minutes. Calligant of a stable of the stomach, which caused his death in the stomach of the stomach. ga: will, of course, be taken the United States for trial, whether by civil or military process will be determined, it is said, by the honorable the Secretary of the Navy."

IF About three months since Mr. Thomas C. Nicols, discount clerk and runner of the Branch Bank at Easton, sta. was dismissed from the employment of the Bank in consequence of the disappearance of a letter containing a sum of money. The Easton Gozette of Saturday says it now turns out, that the letter containing the money ware-ceived at the Post Office in this town, on Thur-day last, from the General Post office, having been sent from Rockville to Washington as a DEAD letter.

THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS, Moving Dioramas, Mechanical Figures, Miss Adair, Celeste, &c. &c., are all very popular at the American Museum, and are drawing crowds of visiters. Go and hear them.

risiters. Go and hear them.

The Peale's Museum surpasses all other places of amazement in price and performance. The colored child, who weighs 405 pounds, Jenkins, Master Nimrod, Miss Adair and La Petite Cerite, all for one shilling. The Fud-ge Mermili shortly intends presenting herself to the public, having besulthat "the Fejee" proposes appearing. All the Fud-ge asks is a fair field and no favor.